



1—Soldiers lined up on the grounds of Camp Hingham, the recently opened naval training camp near Boston. 2—General Christodoulou, commander of the Greek armies that are acting in conjunction with the allies. 3—Loading a 12-inch disappearing gun in one of America's coast forts. 4—American soldiers in camp in France carrying water in huge cans.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

British, French and Italians
Crush Teuton Legions at
the Same Time.

FIERCEST FIGHTING OF WAR

Russia's Military, Economic and Political Troubles Are Disturbing—
President Wilson Regulates
the Prices of Coal
in America.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Civilians far from the seat of war wondered why the allies did not deliver their smashing blows at the Kaiser at the same time, giving him no opportunity to shift his troops from one front to another. Instead of taking turns in hitting him. That is just what they did last week, for British, French and Italians all began offensives that developed into the most furious battles of the war so far. The Anglo-French forces near the Belgian coast vigorously renewed the attacks begun the previous week and pushed forward. The British hurled themselves against the defenses of Lens and forced their way further into the outskirts of that coal center, repelling all counterattacks. General Petain's men attacked along the Chemin des Dames, and then delivered a series of smashing attacks in the Verdun sector, taking the two summits of Dom Man's hill and other strong positions that the crown prince had held for a year and more. In Alsace there was lively fighting. At the same time the Italians were carrying on a monster offensive against the Austrians along the entire Julian, Isonzo and Carso fronts, from Piave to the sea. The Austrian defenses were leveled by a terrific artillery fire, new crossings of the Isonzo were forced, and Cadorna's troops advanced considerably on their way to Trieste despite the difficulties of the terrain. Wednesday the British again attacked fiercely in the Ypres region and after a bloody combat succeeded in taking important positions along the Ypres-Menin road. A little further north, in the blood-soaked Langemarck-Frenshusen sector, they hit the enemy hard in an effort to take the ridge, known as Hill 35, where the Irish made a gallant but losing fight the week before.

Germans Resist Slightly.
The Germans have massed immense numbers of troops at the points of attack and are resisting desperately and making almost continuous counterattacks, but up to the time of writing they had been unable to regain any of the lost ground.

All the allied armies took great numbers of prisoners and guns and inflicted terrible losses on their hard-fighting opponents, and they themselves lost many men, for the attacks were delivered with rather less than the usual regard for life. In Flanders and France the tanks played a large part, and on all fronts the aviators were extraordinarily active and bold. The Italians introduced one novelty. When their assaulting troops moved forward they were preceded by a squadron of airplanes forming the first line and using their machine guns on the Austrians at short range.

General Pershing and other American officers were present at the new battle of Verdun.

Disturbing News From Russia.

The week's news from Russia was rather disquieting. Petrograd presented to America and the entire allies a statement indicating that Russia would be unable to continue in the war unless immediate, adequate and continuing assistance were given. She has no intention of making separate peace, but says she cannot keep up the fight unless her associates furnish her at once with materials and provisions. The Russians fear they will be driven

out of Moldavia within three weeks, and last Monday the German bagmen of an offensive in the Riga region that forced the Slavs back toward that city. At the south end of the line the Rumanians still are making valiant efforts to hold back the invaders. There is no longer any doubt of the bravery of the Russians or of their desire to keep on fighting the common enemy of the world, but it seems that they cannot by themselves surmount the great economic obstacles that confront them. The governmental troubles of Russia also are approaching a crisis. The "extraordinary national council" being called to meet in Moscow, the constitutional Democrats, discredited business men and dismissed generals, gathered there ready to demand radical changes. On the other side stand the cabinet and the Socialist left. In preliminary discussions Prince Troubetzkoy, General Alexieff and Brusiloff and others attacked the cabinet, excepting only Kerensky, and declared the government had fallen into the hands of corrupt men of Petrograd, who think only of their own interests. The Socialist orders that destroyed discipline in the army were bitterly criticized.

As had been foreseen, the pope's peace proposals were received decently by all the belligerent nations, but with more than an undercurrent of skepticism by the allies. No definite reply to them has been made at this writing by any government, but representative spokesmen of the different parties in Germany all endorsed in general the Vatican plan, and it is believed Berlin may go so far as to offer autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine, which of course would not in any degree satisfy France. Austria, too, as was expected, approves the proposals, but insists any settlement must include the abandonment of Great Britain's naval bases at Gibraltar, Malta and the Suez canal. Can one imagine Great Britain willingly surrendering these guardian posts of the route to her immense domain in the Orient? The vociferous assertions of the German press that the pope's proposals were not inspired by Germany, and intimations that they really were due to British superiority of arms, only considered as more "bunk" and serve to confirm the suspicion that the plan had its inspiration in Teutonic sources.

German Poison Gas in America.

The poison gases emitted by the German press and all the other traitorous agencies in America are not growing more potent in the amount of publicity, but Uncle Sam is beginning to apply the antidote with considerable vigor. In many cities "soap box" orators are being gathered in by federal agents and several more rabid papers have been closed. The German-American press of the large cities is still too clever to subject itself to that penalty, but if it keeps on its present course doubtless some means will be found to suppress it. Regardless of the fate of the discredited large proportion of the Germans in America—naturalized or not—is proving disloyal to the land of their adoption. This is shown by such instances as the annual picnic of the Schwebenverein in Chicago, where for several days the assembled Germans occupied themselves in denouncing America's entry into the war, abusing the president, sneering at our armed forces and making fun of the draft and the National Army. The same thing is going on all over the land, where Teutons get together, but they are preparing to reap a harvest of woe for themselves, for the men of the department of justice are cognizant of their words and acts. It is comforting to believe that the great mass of German-Americans are truly loyal, but those of the more ignorant are led into disloyalty by the falsehoods of German secret agents and by the utterances of the La Follette, the Reeds, the Manns and the assembled German Thompsons for whom all native-born Americans blush.

Former Ambassador Gerard, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and other prominent men found opportunity last week to denounce bitterly the cowardly, treacherous pro-Germans and poisonous pacifists, who are doing all they can to make the world unsafe for democracy.

year and at the same time will consider carefully war conditions and the rights of the consumer. In passing the food control bill congress set an arbitrary price of \$2 on the 1918 wheat crop.

The hope of the food administration is that the government price fixed will obtain in all private transactions throughout the year, and it is ready to buy the entire crop for distribution if prices cannot be stabilized by the mere fixing of a food administration price.

But the greatest evidence of truth is the final sentence explaining how "the aviator reached quickly, grabbed the bullet and put it in his pocket." He "grabbed" it quickly merely because he was flying at the rate of 180 miles an hour, but he put it in his pocket because a whining German bullet had been fired from a rifle and had gone through the superheated air surrounding the aviator as white hot as a Munchausen would be if he were alive to cavort those who doubt the newest tale from the trenches.

The threat of the L. W. W. to tie up the industry of the West, including the harvest, if their leaders were not released was met promptly by the arrest of a lot more of the gang, and the great strike failed miserably. No sooner was this trouble passed than the machine and boiler makers, employed in the Atlantic coast shipyards, were called on to quit. This of course would put a stop to vast amounts of government naval work, and the United States mediators got busy at once. Several thousand men stopped work, but most of them either pledged Secretary Daniels that they would not quit, or delayed action until a vote could be taken.

President Cuts Coal Prices.

Having started Mr. Hoover well on the road, President Wilson last week turned to the almost equally pressing coal problem, which for several weeks had been exercising the wits of various state administrations. Having studied the production cost figures supplied him by the trade commission, the president issued an executive order fixing a tentative scale of prices for bituminous coal at the mines in nearly all coal producing districts of the country. These prices in some instances are more than \$1 a ton below the voluntary prices fixed at the conference last June. The scale is subject to change when a method of administering the fuel supplies of the country has been determined and put into operation.

Later in the week the president named Dr. Harry Garfield fuel administrator, fixed anthracite prices for producers and jobbers and set a limit on profits to be made by bituminous wholesalers.

The senate spent most of the week in consideration of the revenue bill. Among other things it increased the finance committee's income tax provision by a total return to the treasury of \$73,000,000, adopting unanimously the Gerry amendment, which adds \$20,000,000 to the return from incomes of half a million and over.

Japan's Mission in Washington.

The Imperial Japanese mission was formally received in Washington by Secretary Lansing and other government officials on Wednesday. Its head, Viscount Ishii, made it clear that the mission has come not as a commercial or political errand, but to decide on how the two nations can best co-operate, in both a military and an economic sense, in carrying on the war.

The neutral countries of Europe—so-called—are not doing much better. They are really neutral, still trying to get around the American embargo that is so painful to their pocketbooks and their stomachs; but the indications are that unless they quit supplying Germany with foodstuffs, their suffering will only increase. Switzerland and Holland, which depend on Germany for coal, have contracted to lend the Kaiser large sums in return for the privilege of continuing to buy their fuel from the country.

Hungary took a real step toward democratization and freedom from German and Austrian influence in the appointment of Dr. Alexander Wekerle as Hungarian premier, to succeed Esterhazy. The new premier is popular, Democratic, a financial genius and is known to be no friend of Germany. The new nationalist movement in Hungary has attained great strength, and it is said King Charles is in complete harmony with the desires of the nation.

Germans aviators distinguished themselves last week by another raid on English coast towns in which 11 persons were killed, and by deliberately bombing two French hospitals behind the Verdun lines and then shooting down the doctors and nurses, who were trying to rescue the wounded soldiers from the resulting conflagration. It would seem that the chivalry of aviators is one-sided.

Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, stationed at Camp Logan, started a serious race riot, in which a dozen white civilians, police officers and National Guardsmen, and a number of negroes were killed, and more than a score wounded. Among the dead was Capt. J. W. Mattes, Battery A, Second Illinois field artillery, who was trying to restore order.

A conference of recently appointed federal food commissioners for various states was held recently. The commissioners were addressed by Food Administrator Hoover, who explained that it was the duty of the food administration to stabilize prices of the staples of the nation.

MUCH LIVESTOCK IN CUCKEYE STATE

Number and Value Shows Big Increase, Says Official.

Wool is at Highest Price Ever Known, Selling for 75 and 80 Cents in Gold, According to Tax Assessors.

Columbus, (Special).—Ohio is regaining her lost position in the number and value of her livestock. The state today has more hogs, cattle, sheep and horses than any year in the last quarter century, according to official compilation of livestock statistics by the Ohio National Guard. Donahy reports from tax assessors.

The value of these animals is greatly in excess of other years, also. The results obtained speaks well for the "self-lifting" plan of taxation, tried for the first time in Ohio this year, Donahy says. The only decrease in livestock was in the number of mules, and Donahy accounts for this by so many being sent to France to do their bit in making the "world safe for democracy."

Assessors' reports show an increase of 55,903 in the number of horses owned by Ohio farmers and city men over the number listed for taxes in 1916. The total number listed was 941,519, the largest number in the state's history. Darko county leads with 12,344. Six other counties have more than 15,000 each. They are Cuyahoga, Montgomery, Wood, Licking, Stark and Wayne. Notwithstanding the fact that there are approximately 4,000 automobiles in use in the state today, there are more horses than ever.

Only once in the state's history, in 1860, were there more cattle in Ohio's pastures than today. The total number listed was 1,174,041, an increase of 138,385 over last year. The high tide, at the beginning of the Civil war, was 1,902,772. After the Civil war a decline ensued, the ebb being reached in 1897, when only 1,174,041 were listed.

Licking county now holds first place in number of cattle with 26,586. Ashtabula is a close second, Trumbull, Drake and Muskingum all have more than 30,000.

For the first time in many years, sheep show an increase, the number listed this year being 1,547,398, an increase of 49,390 over last year. In 1868 there were 7,688,548 sheep in Ohio.

Wool now is at the highest price ever known, selling for 75 and 80 cents in gold. In the Civil war, the previous high record, wool sold for 50 cents a pound in gold.

Fifty years ago there were 25 counties which had more than 100,000 head of sheep each and as late as 1885 there were still 15 counties with more than 100,000, and Licking county at one time had 227,604. Today there is not a single county with 100,000 head of sheep. Knox comes the nearest with 81,687, and Harrison, Licking, Muskingum, Coshocton and Wayne follow.

May Close Saloons on Mobilization. Ohio saloons may be closed on the first mobilization day and neighbors and friends of Ohioans in the first draft will be invited to turn out to pay honor to the departing soldiers-to-be of the national army.

This program was made known here following arrival of a telegram from Provost Marshal General Crowder in the date of mobilization, which supplemented correspondence with Gov. James M. Cox.

Assemblying of 30 per cent of the men and their movement to the Chilli-cott station, where they will take the first train for the front, will be completed by Sept. 15. Another 30 per cent will go Sept. 15; 30 per cent Sept. 30; and the remaining 10 per cent as soon thereafter as possible.

Gen. Crowder states in a letter to Gov. Cox referring to the first mobilization day.

"In this connection the thought appeals strongly to me that any step that can be taken locally to curtail the liquor traffic on that day would be a real service to the nation."

At the governor's office, it was stated, it was presumed Gov. Cox would follow the suggestion.

Urgent necessity for certification of one-third of Ohio's quota by Sept. 15 is pointed out by Gen. Crowder.

Wood Stays at Post.

George W. Wood will continue on the job in his administrative post as adjutant general of Ohio.

There was speculation as to whether he might not return, temporarily at least, to private life when Gov. Cox's recommendation failed to obtain approval for him as a major general.

But there is administrative work to be done in the adjutant general's office, and most important of all just now, the adjutant general under the selective service law is the chief draft officer of the state. On his shoulders much of the responsibility for the successful operation of the draft.

There remains of what formerly was the Ohio National Guard only Adj. Gen. Wood, Asst. Adj. Gen. J. E. Gimingham, Jr., and a staff of 100 men. Major in the judge advocate general's department who were not taken into federal service, and two or three officers in the quartermaster's department.

So far as the actual military is concerned, the adjutant general's office has nothing to do with its control.

To Aid Next Liberty Loan.
The general plan of getting the second Liberty loan of 1917 before the people of Ohio was made known here by the fourth federal reserve district officials through the Ohio branch, Council of National Defense.

The state will be divided into four districts, with headquarters in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Columbus. Each headquarters will have committees on press, advertising, finance, group sales, canvassing sales, bank sales, special sales and territorial sales.

Counties outside the cities will have central committees with township subcommittees representing merchants, farmers, school men, religious organizations, fraternal bodies and newspapers.

The first move of the Ohio war defense council to carry out the plans of the "central liberty loan committee," as the fourth reserve district organization, through the schools, churches, clubs, etc., will be to give publicity to Liberty loan propaganda through a series of daily bulletins in all newspapers in Ohio.

General activities of the reserve district organization as outlined will be issued through the schools, churches, clubs, etc., will be to give publicity to Liberty loan propaganda through a series of daily bulletins in all newspapers in Ohio.

While the Cleveland headquarters reserve district will have six subdistricts to manage, four of these will take in all Ohio counties. These four will be arranged in following county groups:

Cleveland district—Ashtabula, Ashtabula, Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Huron, Jefferson, Lake, Lorain, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Morrow, Portage, Richland, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas and Wayne.

Cincinnati district—Adams, Athens, Brown, Butler, Champane, Clermont, Clinton, Cuyahoga, Gallia, Greene, Hamilton, Highland, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Noble, Pike, Preble, Scioto, Vinton, Warren and Washington.

Columbus district—Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Logan, Lucas, Mercer, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Shelby, Van Wert, Williams, Wood and Wyandot.

Columbus district—Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Licking, Madison, Morgan, Muskingum, Perry, Pickaway, Ross and Union.

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NEWS GATHERED ALL OVER STATE

Happenings in Ohio Garnered by Reporters and Sent by Wire to Our Paper.

Gunshot Wound Is Fatal.
Columbus.—Charles Donahy, 17, son of State Auditor A. V. Donahy, died at a hospital as a result of a gunshot wound received while on a fishing trip, when a revolver was accidentally discharged.

Hit on Head With Hoe.
Conneaut.—Joseph Lombard, 45, of West Springfield, is in Grace hospital, this city, near death as the result of being hit over the head with a hoe by an unknown assailant.

Train Kills Wagon Driver.
Cincinnati.—The same train which struck and killed Edward Cashen, 39, at Glendale, brought his body to the city. Cashen was driving a bakery wagon.

Leaves Pulpit for Camp.
Oxford.—Rev. Ira Glosser McCormick, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, has tendered his resignation to take effect Sept. 1. He will enter Y. M. C. A. work, and will be stationed at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe.

Death Ends Gang Feud.
Cleveland.—Death in all the garb of a gang fight in a barroom, with in sound of a grillwork orchestra's din, at night ended a gang feud of two years. John Murphy, ex-convict, who was shot and killed in the bar of the Oak cafe.

Women's Colleges Crowded.
Oxford.—In spite of the war, and the consequent increase in the price of tuition, the women's colleges of Oxford will be crowded this fall. Dr. William Waddell Boyd, president of the Western College for Women, said that he was facing the problem of trying to take care of 300 girls in rooms intended to accommodate only 265.

Auto Truck Driver Killed.
Bowling Green.—Walter Bonney, 27, was instantly killed near Portage when the auto truck which he was driving was struck by a Bowling Green & Southwestern Traction Co. work car. The driver was hurled 50 feet and the five-ton truck badly damaged. A cornfield obstructed the view of the approaching car.

Joyride Into Matrimony.
Marion.—Dora Patton, widow, and Claude C. Walters, harness store proprietor, joy-riders into matrimony. While their auto skinned over a smooth country road 25 miles an hour, Rev. Jeremiah Sutton, of La Rue, who holds the Marion county belt for marriage ceremonies performed, tied the knot.

Student Aviator Is Killed.
Dayton.—The first death at the Wright aviation school near this city is that of a young student aviator, Eugene W. Hayes, who lost his balance while watching the operation of a revolving propeller on a federal airplane and toppled over on the propeller. He died instantly.

War Calls for Polishers.
Cincinnati.—There is a heavy demand for men to polish war material, such as bullets, shells and parts of guns, and we are supplying them to the government in large numbers," said President W. W. Britton of Chicago, head of the International Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers Union of North America, which held its convention here.

Railroads Merge.
Columbus.—The Mahoning & Shenango Railway & Light Co., which has taken over a number of smaller street railway and interurban roads operating in the Mahoning valley about Youngstown, was incorporated for \$21,000,000. The roads merged are the Mahoning Valley Railway Co., Mahoning Valley Southern, Poland Street Railway, Youngstown Park & Falls Street Railway and the Youngstown & Sharon Street Railway Co.

Food Hidden in Sheds.
Columbus.—Great quantities of foodstuffs being held for higher prices have been discovered hidden away in old barns and sheds by officials of the state fire marshal's office, according to a statement issued by Alfred T. Fleming, state fire marshal. The hidden foodstuffs were discovered during a state wide investigation by the fire marshal's office in an effort to eliminate danger from fire to hundreds of elevators and flour mills containing much of the state's food supply.

Veterans Seek War Service.
Columbus.—"All we need is transportation, guns and ammunition," say 100 old soldiers, veterans of the Civil war, who are inmates of the Ohio Soldiers' home, in a letter to Gov. Cox, offering services to the state and nation.

Gov. Cox to Wed Sept. 15.
Columbus.—The marriage of Miss Margaret Blair of Chicago to Gov. James M. Cox will take place the evening of Sept. 15 at the summer home of the bride at Elmhurst, Ill.

May Become Arabian Official.
Toledo.—Dr. Najib Salameh, a practicing physician here for 22 years, has received a communication from the Ottoman government, requesting him to accept a cabinet position under the new sultan.

Quits Two Positions.
Alliance.—Charles R. Morley of Cleveland, president and director of the Stark Electric Railroad Co., has resigned both positions, according to an announcement made at the offices of the company here.

Beauty Goss, Sues for \$2,000.
Elyria.—Alleging that his manly beauty has been ruined for life as a result of knife wounds alleged to have been inflicted upon him on July 9 by Mike and Rado Dokmanovich, Sam Latick of Lorain has filed suit against the two men for \$2,000.

Drink of Whisky 25 Cents.
Cincinnati.—While stocks of whisky on hand will probably last two or three years, the price of a drink will go to 25 cents soon after the new war tax goes on.

Cynical Definition.
"What is your idea of fame?" "Fame," replied Miss Cayenne, "is what enables an individual momentarily to beat the weather out as a topic of conversation."

HUGE APPLE CROP NEGROES ORDERED FROM TEXAS AFTER RIOT IN HOUSTON

This Year's Harvest Will Be Picked by Volunteer Laborers.

Government Food Administration Is Aided by Local Bodies in All Parts of the Country.

The great apple crop of 1917 will be harvested in most sections by volunteer pickers, because of the peculiar labor situation this year. Throughout the nation state councils of defense, commercial organizations, women's clubs and other public-spirited persons are organizing harvesting crews for the big job. These crews are for the most part composed of young men and women intelligent and interested, but quite unfamiliar with fruit picking.

Each grower should now get in touch with the chamber of commerce, or some other representative business organization in his nearest town, tell how many pickers he will need, when he will need them, for how long, and what arrangements he can make for housing or boarding them.

When his crews of volunteer pickers reports for duty he must open a little school for a day or two, and give them practical instruction in their new work. Many of them perhaps have never climbed into an apple tree, and even those who have may not understand that apple picking is a job of work that requires as much delicacy as gathering eggs.

Let the grower tell his pickers how the skin of an apple, or any other kind of fruit or vegetable, is like the tin that protects canned goods. As the tin that encloses a can of tomatoes guards the sterilized contents from the air, and as even a slight pinhole in this tin would allow the air to enter and carry germs of decay, so the skin of an apple protects its flesh, which is perfectly sterile, and the last cut, even a dent made by a finger nail, allows germs to enter and start decay. A cut so tiny that it can only be detected under the microscope at picking time, will show up later when the apple is packed and put into storage.

For this reason great care must be taken in picking fruit. The grower should tell his pickers how to grasp an apple and give it the skilful twist that separates it from the tree. He must caution them against dropping the apples carelessly in the boxes and baskets, and see that they have picking baskets and field boxes which are free from splinters and nails.

This year's crop will have to be managed along somewhat different lines in many sections. "With a crew of trained pickers and packers it is customary to grade and pack much of the fruit as fast as it comes from the trees. There will probably be a shortage of packers, and many growers will have to devote all their efforts to picking the crop and getting it into temporary storage first, and then packing it later."

More good apples are spoiled every year by carelessness between the time they are picked and the time they are packed than in any other way. Fall nights are cool, but fall days are apt to be warm. Apples are left in the orchard several days and alternately cool and heat with the changes in temperature until their quality deteriorates. The proper way to care for apples is to put them into common storage as soon as they come from the trees. Almost any good building will answer for the temporary storage needed between picking and packing.

When fruit leaves the tree it contains vegetable heat just as an animal has animal heat, and as the carcass of an animal will spoil after killing, so less it is properly cooled, so fruit will spoil unless cooled. With a tight shed, into which fruit can be carried direct from the orchard, the grower can use the cool nights of autumn to take the heat out of his fruit. Doors and windows of the temporary storage shed should be closed at night to exclude the warm outdoor air as much as possible, and keep the fruit nicely cooled. If apples are handled in this simple and sensible way they will have prime keeping quality and the work of grading and packing can be postponed for several weeks.

There is a fairly large apple crop throughout the country this year. It amounts to about two bushels for every man, woman and child in the United States. From the consumers' point of view it is important to have as much of this fruit as possible go to market in first class condition, so that it may help us conserve wheat, meat, fats and other staple foods for our allies. From the producers' standpoint it is just as important to harvest the crop in the best condition because the size of our apple crop this year is such that only the best fruit will bring good prices.

Road to Strength.
A kindly old gentleman was telling some lady the story of Samson. "He was strong," he said the speaker in summing up, "because weak, and again regained his strength, which enabled him to destroy his enemies. Now, boys, if I had an enemy, what would you advise me to do?"

A little boy considered the secret of that great ancient's strength and his hand went up.

"Get a bottle of hair restorer," he exclaimed.

Mean.
"They rejected him because he had flat feet." "And you were accepted?" "Yes." "Lucky for you it's flat feet, not flat heads, they object to."

A Low State of Mind.
First Villager.—"I've just heard from your son lately, Mrs. Snafe?" Second Villager.—"Yes, I had a letter from 'im the other day, Mr. Clibbit; he's still in the basement in France—Tut-tut."

Tough Luck.
First Friend.—"Did you hear of the bad luck that attended Editor Jenks?" Second Friend.—"No; what was it?" First Friend.—"Opportunity knocked at his door and his office boy thought it was a poet and refused to let him in."

NEGROES ORDERED FROM TEXAS AFTER RIOT IN HOUSTON

Blacks Face Death Penalty for Killing Seventeen Persons.

CITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Majority of Blacks Who Murdered Whites Have Been Captured—Troops Patrol Streets and Quiet Is Restored.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 25.—Gen. James Parker, commander of the southern department, issued orders for the return to their station at Columbus, N. M., on the border of the battalion of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry at Houston and the battalion at Waco. The movement is to start as soon as transportation can be furnished, and the necessary arrangements made.

Houston an Armed Camp.
Houston has been transformed as a result of a raid by a mob of negro soldiers bent on slaughter of whites, into an armed camp.

A soldier in each deputy sheriff is on every street corner.

The rioting has ceased. The situation is in hand. The county is under martial law, with all of the saloons closed and all citizens, with the exception of authorized officials, disarmed.

The mob, composed of members of the various companies of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry (negro), started on its hunt for blood shortly after eight o'clock at night.

17 Men Killed by Rioters.
Within a few hours 15 white men, one Mexican and one negro had been shot to death. All were citizens, with the exception of Capt. J. W. Mattes, commanding Battery A of the Second Illinois Field Artillery, and the negro. The latest reports on the wounded fix the number at 16.

Approximately 38 of the mutinous members of the Twenty-fourth are still at large. More than fifty were captured during the day. Of this number there were fifteen or sixteen dressed in civilian clothing, but wearing army shoes and with army issue underwear.

Negroes Face Death Penalty.
A general court-martial, consisting of 13 officers, will be held as soon as the evidence in the case can be got into shape for presentation.

The army regulations provide death for mutiny. It is pointed out that the negroes, who were captured outside of the camp with ammunition on their persons and with rifles that had been fired, stand but little chance of escaping the blank wall at sunrise.

It is apparent that the attack on the town was premeditated. There was no intoxication, and from all signs it was a carefully thought-out plan.

Known Dead.
Following is the casualty list, so far as can be ascertained: Capt. J. W. Mattes, Battery A, Second Illinois field artillery; Ira D. Rainey, mounted police officer; Rufe Daniels, mounted police officer; middle-aged man named Smith, S. Patton, E. J. Meike, police officers; Gen. Paul A. R. Carstens, Manuel Garredo, Fred E. Winkler, Bryant Watson, negro soldier, Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry; M. D. Everton, member of a local artillery battery; E. M. Jones, H. A. Thompson, C. W. Wright.

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